

# Herald Tribune

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## Viet Reds Menace Province Capital in East Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (UPI)—Communist troops are pushing Cambodia from South Vietnam and are expected to attack the provincial capital of Sway Rieng. Cambodian military authorities said yesterday.

Viet Cong troops have captured the town of Prasaut, 15 miles to west of the capital. Sway Rieng Province juts into the heart of Vietnam to as close as 35 miles from Saigon.

The Cambodian military area commander said there were some 5,000 Communist troops in the area. The Communists had an almost free run of the area, he said.

The commander was quoted as saying Viet Cong troops were in at least six strong positions spreading north and south from Prasaut. Cambodian paratroopers yesterday tried and failed to oust the Communists, who took Prasaut Saturday.

It was still possible to reach Sway Rieng from Phnom Penh, but the commander said he expected the Viet Cong to attack Sway Rieng eventually.

The Viet Cong were using trucks between Prasaut and the South Vietnamese frontier to move dead and wounded back from the fighting line, he said.

Refugees streamed into Sway Rieng today after Communist forces launched four major attacks in the surrounding countryside, Reuters reported. The outskirts of the town came under Viet Cong rocket and mortar fire, while government MIG-17 jets swooped overhead, strafing guerrilla positions.

Officials estimated that about 10,000 people had taken refuge in Sway Rieng. A military commander issued in Phnom Penh said the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese launched four major attacks in their head, strafing guerrilla positions.

Officials estimated that about 10,000 people had taken refuge in Sway Rieng. A military commander issued in Phnom Penh said the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese launched four major attacks in their head, strafing guerrilla positions.

Gen. Julian J. Ewell, who is serving his command of the 2d U.S. military adviser to the peace talks, said U.S. policy is that U.S. forces will not cross a Cambodian border "under any circumstances." He said this rules out both hot pursuit and counter-battery fire.

Gen. Ewell refused to discuss whether anyone in his command has been disciplined for crossing a border.

"The forces at my command have strict orders to stay away from the border," he said. "There is no end in those instructions whatever."

**Thursday Announcement?**

The force consists of nearly all divisions of U.S., South Vietnamese and other allied troops occupying the area opposite southern Cambodia. Gen. Ewell's hint of further withdrawals sparked speculation that President Nixon may be planning to announce the withdrawal Tuesday in his speech to outline the Cambodian situation.

Gen. Ewell said that he had advised Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, S. commander in Vietnam, that progress in pacification and Viet Cong infiltration in his area meant "we had the flexibility to take some risks; by implication, they might not be able to take elsewhere."

His comments came as informed sources claimed that captured communist documents have signaled the start of a new campaign by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong aimed at disrupting the pacification program. The increase in military engagements in Gen. Ewell's area last week is believed to be the first phase, with a second scheduled for April 20 to 25.

Picked up April 8 were Dieter (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Officially Inspired Campaign

## Hated for Vietnamese Seen At Fever Pitch in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm  
PHNOM PENH, April 13 (UPI)—An officially inspired campaign against Vietnamese has reached fever pitch throughout Cambodia. It has resulted in detentions, disappearances and, at least in one known case, in mass killings that witnesses attributed to Cambodian soldiers.

In the course of the last ten days the campaign against Vietnamese residents has seriously diminished the open sympathy which many diplomats and their foreigner initially viewed the leadership that overthrew Cambodian soldiers.

A standard line of argument appears to have developed among government officials and private citizens in response to those who take the official propaganda campaign as a declaration of an open season on Vietnamese.

The Cambodians insist that foreigners do not understand the depth of Vietnamese Communist penetration among Vietnamese in Cambodia. They also stress the traditional enmity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and say that outsiders fail to see the issue in its historical context.

It is often asserted that the Vietnamese have been equally cruel to Cambodians and would do the same in the Cambodians' position.

Vietnamese residents of Cambodia are estimated to number 300,000 in a population of seven million. How many remain at liberty is impossible to tell. In the border provinces, where North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces moved supplies and men and found sanctuary while Prince Sihanouk was in power—his successors have been trying to get rid of them. Most of the Vietnamese are believed to be under detention.

The biggest concentration is in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Doctor Is Killed, Hostages Taken In Turkish Clash

ANKARA, April 13 (Reuters)—Right-wing students killed a doctor and then took 16 hostages today in silent clashes with left-wing students at Ankara University. Dr. Necdet Golu was killed when he tried to stop attacking rightists.

Later, the right-wingers grabbed leftist students and a press photographer as hostages. The kidnappers prompted a protest march by doctors and students in two medical schools. Police prevented them from reaching artist-held university hotels.



PASSIONATE WELCOME—Actress Melina Mercouri and a group of Greek exiles greeting Mikis Theodorakis (left).

Associated Press

"After three tragic years, here  
I am in free air . . ."

## Theodorakis Freed And Flown to Paris

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, April 13—Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis was released suddenly by the Greek military regime to fly to Paris for treatment of tuberculosis.

"I still can't believe I am free," were the first words spoken by the composer of the "Zorba the Greek" score when

### • Greek regime assails critics in Europe.

In Paris, meanwhile, smugged letter from Athens says journalist was tortured into confession. Stories, Page 5

he arrived at Le Bourget airport tonight with French Radical party leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. "Only a few hours ago," he said, "I was still in complete isolation."

Mr. Theodorakis, who was met by about 100 Greek students chanting, "Long live the Resistance, Long live Greece," was taken immediately by ambulance to a Paris clinic. Friends said

news agencies that she had been summoned by the government this morning and driven immediately to the hospital to pick up her husband and then to the airport.

She described him as looking "very pale, very surprised and very emotional" during the trip to the airport.

Mr. Theodorakis's brother Ion-



Associated Press  
Mr. Servan-Schreiber at Le Bourget Airport yesterday.

nis told the news agencies that he would speak nationally but presumably because it began at 8:15 p.m. Moscow time, it was seen by millions of viewers who rarely see their most important leader.

Mr. Brezhnev's tone was calm and sometimes almost paternal.

Even when he was demanding stiff penalties against slinkers and drunks, he was not vindictive.

His main theme was that the Soviet Union is entering a "new stage of development" that "does not allow us to work in the old ways and which demand new methods and new solutions."

"Past experience here is a bad advise," he said. "And only by stubborn efforts and quests can something new be attained."

The stress was also on the need for frankness—not to hide shortcomings. This was consistent with the "self-criticism" campaign of recent months.

"We have to point out the main problems in the direction of our economic development to concentrate on them the main attention of the party and all Soviet people," he said.

He called for an efficient use of material and labor resources, both of which are in tight supply in the Soviet Union.

The administration of the economy—the Soviet term for business administration—is a "science" he said, and indicated that some old-time bosses might be fired if they could not learn the new methods of running an enterprise efficiently.

**Lifboats Spotted**

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—British aircraft spotted lifeboats in the Atlantic area where the Soviet submarine was believed sunk, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

He said Russian merchant ships were seen in the area yesterday. Lifeboats were seen on their decks and in the water.

Austria	6	S.	Libya	9	Portugal	1
Belgium	10	D.F.	Monaco	10	Spain	12
Denmark	125	D.F.	Netherlands	685	Turkey	276
France	1,100	D.F.	Niger	1,100	U.S.	2,015
Germany	6,700	D.M.	Peru	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
Greece	8	Drs.	Portugal	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
India	Rs. 100	Drs.	Spain	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
Iran	20	Rials	Sweden	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
Iraq	70	Rials	Switzerland	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
Italy	120	Lira	Turkey	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
Israel	1,100	Lira	U.S.	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015
Lebanon	75	P.	Yugoslavia	1,100	U.S.S.R.	2,015

## Brezhnev Assails Errors, Asks New Economic Effort

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 13 (NYT)—Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told the Soviet people tonight that "new methods and new solutions" are needed to solve the country's serious economic problems.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Brezhnev said that he was speaking candidly about the problems because the party Central Committee and Politburo had decided that the people "should know when we have undoubtedly successes and about the problems that stand before us."

It was his first public address to the nation this year and seemed to climax a campaign that began last December when Mr. Brezhnev, in an unpublished speech to the Central Committee, called for "a new approach" to provide dynamism to the economy, which in recent years has suffered from dropping growth rates.

The campaign, marked by exhortations to workers and managers to introduce new technological advances into their production and to put a stop to waste and inefficiency, has tapered off in recent weeks, presumably because of the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth, which falls in nine days.

Mr. Brezhnev repeated in essence what he was reported to have said in December.

He struck out at lagging productivity, poor administration of the economy and shortages of consumer goods. Some of this, he said, is due to "objective reasons," such as foreign policy problems that led to unplanned expenditures. He presumably meant crises with China and the invasion of Czechoslovakia. He also cited bad weather for two years.

But other causes for the problems in the economy, he said, were due to "subjective" reasons—poor administration and lack of discipline at work, among others.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke from the large Kharkov tractor plant and auditorium where he went last night to present awards for outstanding performance on the occasion of Lenin's birthday. He was strongly applauded by the audience. That the speech was televised nationally seemed to underscore his increased personal prominence in recent months. He has completely overshadowed his Politburo colleagues, some of whom, like Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, are reported ill.

There was no advance word that he would speak nationally but presumably because it began at 8:15 p.m. Moscow time, it was seen by millions of viewers who rarely see their most important leader.

Mr. Brezhnev's tone was calm and sometimes almost paternal. Even when he was demanding stiff penalties against slinkers and drunks, he was not vindictive.

"Late yesterday the Soviet ships were still in the area where the submarine was first sighted and were apparently conducting a search," the Pentagon said.

**Beirut Rattled**

## By Stork Hunters

BEIRUT, April 13 (Reuters).

Beirut woke at dawn today to the rattle of gunfire, blast of shotguns and the crack of rifles, arousing fears that fresh trouble was brewing with Palestine commandos.

But it was the city's trigger-happy sportsmen who regularly take a heavy toll of the country's wild birds. Their target this time was a flock of storks returning to Europe after wintering in Egypt.

## Apollo's Flawless Flight Continues; Check of Moon Lander Is Advanced

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 13 (UPI)—Apollo 13 sped flawlessly toward the moon today, trailed by a rocket hull that will crash

into the lunar surface as the space capsule swings into moon orbit.

A brief blast from the moonship's big rocket engine early today lined up Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. and his two first-time crewmen, John L. Swigert Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr., for their landing in the moon's uplands.

At 2105 GMT, Apollo 13 was 191,292 miles from earth and traveling at 2,383 miles an hour.

Ground controllers said Apollo 13's aim was so accurate bringing it within .71 miles of the moon's far side—a third opportunity to

correct the course, scheduled for 0238 Greenwich mean time, would be omitted.

Instead, the spacemen will check out their moon lander three hours ahead of schedule. Mission control wants the astronauts to look at gauges monitoring the frigid helium tank that apparently heated faster than planned a week before the launch.

"There is no concern at all" over the pressure, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman said, and the check of gauges would be "to see if the readings correspond to what we're reading here."

Engineers cleared the tank for launch a week ago after 24 hours of painstaking tests. They had noticed earlier it seemed to be heating up faster than normal.

The tank holds helium at 432 degrees below zero, and since it is supposed to heat at a given rate, the amount of helium put in before launch is carefully measured to keep pressures within acceptable levels during the entire mission. The tank provides pressure to the moon lander's descent engine fuel tanks.

Capsule communicator Joseph Kerwin said the comet, which is following a path just above the sun's horizon, may be visible briefly while the landing craft, Aquarius, hangs on the nose of the Apollo spaceship, blocks out the sun's rays.

Today was the last day of relative ease the astronauts will have until they head home. After they swing into lunar orbit early Wednesday their schedules are as full as mission planners can make them.

## On Charges of Improper Behavior

### Rep. Ford Starts Move to Impeach Douglas

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Reuters)—Rep. Gerald Ford, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, today announced plans to try to remove Veteran Justice William C. Douglas from the Supreme Court.

The Michigan congressman said a House resolution would be introduced, probably later this week, to set up a special five-man committee to investigate allegations that the 71-year-old liberal judge had behaved improperly.

This would be the first move in a bid to start impeachment proceedings to remove Justice Douglas from the Supreme Court.

Rep. Ford announced the decision after a meeting with several congressmen who have been discussing possible impeachment proceedings against Justice Douglas for several months.

Attempts to remove him have been given added impetus by the Senate's rejection of two of President Nixon's nominees to the Supreme Court, but congressmen linked with the impeachment move have denied this.

Justice Douglas, who has been on the court 31 years, has been accused of alleged conflicts of public interest in contributing to publications edited by Ralph Ginzberg, who has been involved in obscenity cases before the Supreme Court, and accepting fees from a foundation linked to Las Vegas gamblers.

Rep. Ford told newsmen that if there were any doubts about

## 'Hello, Israel, This Is Egypt' An Inadvertent, Diplomatic Hot Line

TEL AVIV, April 13 (Reuters).—A hitch in international telecommunications brought about a direct telephone link between Israel and Egypt last Friday, the Israeli news agency Itim reported.

Told by an operator that all lines to London were busy, Mrs. Conny Bogan, of Holon, near Tel Aviv, who had asked for an urgent connection to London, had her call shunted via Paris.

When the Israeli operator called "Hello, this is Israel . . . both he and the Israeli caller were surprised to hear a cheery "Hello, Israel, this is Egypt," from the other side.

The Egyptian operator politely asked his Israeli colleague "How are you?" and when asked in turn said, "We're just waiting for another bombing raid from your people." Mrs. Bogan, who had been listening to the exchange, then intervened and told the Egyptian operator: "But you know, you don't have to go on being bombed."

The Egyptian answered: "You better tell that to Moshe Dayan [Israeli minister of defense]."

"I think you should speak to your friend Mr. Nasser about it," the Israeli caller managed to say, before the connection to London was made.

## Egypt Denies Delta Raids

## Israeli Jets Attack Targets Near Cairo, Along Suez Canal

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, April 13 (NTT).— Israeli bombers attacked Egyptian military sites three times today, hitting targets in two sectors of the Nile Delta and along the entire length of the Suez Canal.

The delta raids this morning were the first deep penetration attacks in more than a week. One target was described as 20 miles east of Helwan, the other in the region of el-Manzala.

Helwan is a major industrial site a few miles from Cairo. The area to the east is in the desert, leading to speculation that air defense installations were struck.

The Suez Canal attacks were launched in the afternoon. One, in the central sector, lasted 40 minutes. The other, in the southern sector, was a 20-minute raid.

Attacks against targets in the Canal area have become virtually a daily event. It is believed that the Israelis are seeking to neutralize the entire area.

In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman reported that Israeli aircraft attacked two sites in Egypt today, one near el-Sohlyah, northeast of Cairo, and the other about 25 miles west of the Gulf of Suez town of El Shukra.

The military spokesman issued a statement tonight denying reports from Israel that today's raids had been directed at targets about 20 miles east of Helwan and at el-Manzala.

The spokesman said one soldier had been killed and seven wounded at el-Sohlyah.

Israeli authorities released new pictures of el-Adasiyeh, meanwhile, in the continuing propaganda struggle with Cairo over the April 8 bombing raid that the Egyptians say was directed against a school.

The Israelis had produced before and during the night of the raid, photos attempting to show that the site was a military target with dozens of military vehicles, trenches, outposts and other defensive sites.

The latest pictures were taken a day after the raid and purport to show that the Egyptians were seeking to remove all traces of the military nature of the site.

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## Arms Race Halt Is Asked By Sorensen

### Addresses Experts on America in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 13 (UPI).—Theodore C. Sorensen urged the Russians to do more toward ending the arms race and less toward aiding the Arabs.

He also told them they should let their Jews go to Israel.

Mr. Sorensen, the Democratic party candidate for the Senate from New York, gave the advice in a speech to 130 top Soviet "Americanists" in the Institute for the Study of the United States. The former adviser to President John F. Kennedy was invited by the institute for a five-day "exchange of information" with the Russians.

### Urge SALT Success

Mr. Sorensen said the massive nuclear power possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union makes arms reduction and control necessary. He urged that both sides work to make the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks ("SALT"), resuming in Vienna on Thursday, succeed.

In addition, the Israelis said that seven temporary military huts surrounding the main structure had been removed in the same 24-hour period. Ordinarily, the Israelis suggested, there would be no reason to remove these structures.

The suggestion was that Egyptian authorities had sought to alter the character of the site before inviting Cairo-based newsmen to inspect it.

Israeli officials said aerial photographs also showed vehicles undamaged in the raid leaving the area.

### Newsmen Visit School

BAHR EL-BAKAR, Egypt, April 13 (UPI).—Work started on a new school here today away from the ruins of the one destroyed by Israeli bombs five days ago.

As workers dug the first trenches, officials here announced the death toll of children had risen to 46. In addition, a further 16 have died since.

Correspondents visiting the site of last week's attack today saw the almost flattened remains of a single-story building, with children's shoes and picture books lying amid the rubble.

Nearby was a U-shaped building. Officials said it was the workshop for an agricultural project.

### Cairo Talks

CAIRO, April 13 (Reuters).—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Joseph Sisco, resumed his talks here today on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Sisco had a meeting with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's foreign affairs assistant Mahmoud Fawzi during which both sides further explained their countries' views on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Police charged him with possessing and smuggling narcotics and put him into the Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) Jail.

They identified the actress as Roswitha Scherenberg, 27, of Walsrode, Germany, and her friend as Adriano Rodini, 28, a clerk in a legal office in Rome.

### Fire in Egypt's Capital

CAIRO, April 13 (UPI).—An eight-hour fire killed 22 persons and injured 53 others in a Nile Delta village yesterday. Reports said 180 houses were destroyed in Badr Halawa, some 90 miles north of Cairo.

### RADIO BROADCASTS

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### New Attacks

In addition to these sieges, a spokesman said, two Communist regiments, totaling about 3,000 men, were moving in on a Special Forces camp and a South Vietnamese training camp under siege for three weeks and they attacked the one at Dak Pek.

They said the documents reported that the long-expended spring offensive in the Central Highlands got under way April 1 and that it will continue until June. In this offensive the Communists have had the Dak Seang Special Forces camp under siege for three weeks and they attacked the one at Dak Pek.

It was the first rocket attack on the capital since Dec. 17.

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## the Nixon Sends Johnson Weekly Report On Progress of the War in Vietnam

By Dorothy McCardle

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson receives a briefing paper from the White House on the progress of the war in Vietnam every Friday.

It is sent to him at the LBJ Ranch in Texas from President Nixon.

Mr. Johnson told about the cooperation of the incumbent Republican administration with the leader of the previous Democratic administration at a recent get-together with some 50 members of the press at a private home here.

In a relaxed and affable mood, the former President spoke with warmth and appreciation of President Nixon although he hedged his options to "criticize at election time."

Former President Johnson said that Mr. Nixon's consideration had been extended to him as the direct result of a deathbed wish expressed by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. Johnson said that when Gen. Eisenhowe was near the end of his life at Walter Reed Hospital, he urged President Nixon to "be as decent and considerate" to the outgoing Mr. Johnson "as Johnson has always been to me."

Gen. Eisenhower had been an idol of Mr. Johnson for years, and Mr. Johnson sought Ike's advice many times after becoming President.

### Gallup Poll

## Approval of Nixon Handling Of Vietnam Declines Sharply

By George Gallup

Director, America's Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 13.—Public confidence in President Nixon's Vietnam policies has declined steadily since January, with less than half of all adults interviewed in a recent survey voicing approval.

A solid majority of 65 percent gave the President a vote of confidence on Vietnam in January, but the proportion dwindled to 53 percent in February and 48 per-

**Nixon Aide Challenged on Access to IRS**

By Eve Edstrom

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—Congress's tax-writing committees will meet this week to determine whether a top Nixon administration aide should be stripped of authority to examine individual income tax returns.

This was disclosed yesterday by Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., who declared it was "wrong" for the administration to have given Clark Mollenhoff, special presidential counsel, access to the records.

Sen. Gore, during an interview on CBS's "Face the Nation" television cast, said top members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee will meet on the issue this week.

Sen. Gore, third-ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, said he did not know whether legislative action would be recommended, or whether the matter would be taken up with the White House.

It has been unclear whether Mr. Nixon officially authorized the Internal Revenue Service to make available the tax returns to Mr. Mollenhoff, or whether there is just a tacit agreement between the White House and the IRS.

Sen. Gore said that while Mr. Mollenhoff is an "esteemed gentleman," he is a "political operator," and, therefore it is neither proper nor legal for him to examine tax returns.

On Saturday, Lawrence F. O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and three other prominent Democrats declared that Mr. Mollenhoff's access to the tax records violates federal tax laws protecting the privacy of income tax returns.

In response, Rep. Roger C. B. Morton, R., Md., chairman of the GOP National Committee, urged Mr. Nixon to "press ahead" with the scrutiny of tax records, and accused the Democrats of wanting to institute an "operation cover-up" to conceal tax records of certain office-holders and their associates.

During a discussion of other matters on "Face the Nation," Sen. Gore acknowledged that his votes against President Nixon's Southern nominees to the Supreme Court will be harmful to him in his race for re-election this year.

But he continued that President Nixon's economic policies are uniformly popular in Tennessee, and that the working people support Sen. Gore's stand on pocketbook issues, such as increases in Social Security benefits and personal income tax exemptions.

It was his stand on the economic issues and not his votes on the Supreme Court nominees that first made him "Target No. 1" for the Republicans to defeat this fall, Sen. Gore said. While he doesn't like to be the object of a "purge," Sen. Gore said it adds zest to the "target" to be "No. 1."

### Nixon, Defense Aides Confer on Vietnam

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—President Nixon called together his top Pentagon defense advisers today to discuss his Vietnam report to the nation on Thursday.

Mr. Nixon is expected to announce a phased reduction of U.S. troops in Vietnam. White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, Assistant Secretary David Packard, Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the four service commanders were invited to the meeting.

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## Strike Is Set At N.Y. Post For Today

### May Force Closing of City's 3 Big Papers

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI).—Talks between the New York Post and the Newspaper Guild broke off last night, setting the stage for a strike that could shut the city's three major newspapers.

The guild, representing editorial employees, called a strike against the Post for 6 a.m. EST tomorrow. In the past, all of the city's major newspapers have shut down when one of them was struck.

There was no immediate word if the New York Times and the Daily News would cease publication if the Post does. In the past, a fourth large newspaper, the Long Island Press, has joined in the actions of the major New York newspapers.

#### No Real Concessions\*

Thomas Murphy, executive vice-president of the Guild, announced the decision after nearly eight hours of meetings during which, he said, management made "no real concessions" to settle differences.

"Their failure to advance in the negotiations has convinced us that there is no other alternative than to strike," Mr. Murphy said. He said the union had "put aside" the issue of wage increase in yesterday's talks and was concentrating on fringe benefits.

#### A Teachers' Strike

In other labor disputes in the nation, a teachers' union spokesman in Los Angeles said first reports indicated three-fourths of the teachers were out at two high schools in the San Fernando Valley section of the city.

For all of Los Angeles, it appeared half the 25,000 teachers had failed to report for work. Principals joined non-strikers in attempting to keep classes open for 650,000 children.

The teachers' union called the strike after rejecting a proposed 5 percent raise on a salary scale that begins at \$7,200.

Teachers also were at odds with school administrators in Minneapolis and Butte, Mont. Schools remained closed in Muskogee, Okla., but intensive weekend talks produced guidelines for negotiations and a back-to-work order in Santa Maria, Calif.

#### Teamsters Strike

Local 705 of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters and the independent Chicago Truck Drivers' Union called a strike of their 32,000 members already locked out of their jobs in Chicago. The drivers sought contracts providing a \$1.65 per increase over three years instead of the \$1.10 agreed on in national negotiations in Washington.

55% Overall Approval

In the latest survey, conducted from March 25 to April 2, 55 percent of those interviewed approved of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President, 33 percent expressed disapproval and 12 percent had no opinion. The comparable percentages for the previous survey, conducted from March 20 to 22, are 58 percent, 30 percent and 17 percent.

The latest survey was conducted after the postal strike but before the Senate's defeat of the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Following is the question asked in the latest survey, which covered approximately 300 U.S. locations:

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the situation in Vietnam?*

Here are the latest results and trend for the last 7 months:

#### Nixon Handling of War

	Apr.	Disap-	No.	Opin.
LATEST	48	41	11	%
February	53	32	15	
Jan. '70	55	24	11	
Nov. '69	64	25	11	
(Nov. 8 Vietnam speech)	58	32	10	
Sept. (late) ..	52	32	15	
Sept. (mid-)	45	40	15	

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the situation in Vietnam?*

Here are the latest results and trend for the last 7 months:

#### Nixon Handling of War

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—The dream of a future sea-level Atlantic-Pacific canal blasted out cheaply by nuclear explosives has been dealt a severe blow—maybe a fatal one—by a group of biological advisers to the Canal Study Commission.

The advisers have agreed in recent months that nuclear digging would create too much dangerous radioactivity, as well as other risks to nearby populations.

They also agreed last week in a final set of meetings at the National Academy of Sciences that no one can say yet whether a sea-level canal, even if dug by con-

tractors, will help the bone tissue to build up faster, speeding healing," he said.

"The cast-brace supports the weight of the leg so the bone is subjected to only a slight pressure as the patient walks."

The device can be used for fractures around the knee, above and below, which have been treated traditionally by application of a rigid, thigh-to-foot cast.

One obstacle to its immediate widespread adoption is that the treatment requires the help of a brace technician to work with the physician in the mechanics of applying the cast. Brace technicians are not available everywhere.

"A good brace man is a must for this treatment," Dr. Mooney said. He said the cast-brace is an extension of theories on getting patients to walk on fractures soon.

Patients begin walking within two hours with the new device, Dr. Mooney said. It consists of a metal brace that bends at the knee with a plaster cast above and below the knee.

"The mechanical stress placed on the broken bone by walk-

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The device can be used

Page 4—Tuesday, April 14, 1970 \*

## The Battle of Bradenton

It is tempting to speculate that the abortive battle of Bradenton, in which Gov. Claude Kirk of Florida marched his men into the Manatee County school board and marched them out again, is the result of President Nixon's equivocal stand on school integration, his open adherence to the concept of the neighborhood school and the general air of benign neglect which characterizes the administration's attitude toward racial problems. If this relationship is correct, it would demonstrate that a policy avowedly intended to reduce frictions can, in fact, create them.

To be sure, Gov. Kirk's rebellion was not carried to the point of the confrontation of forces. He submitted to a court order (and the imposition of conditional fines), and it is difficult to see what has been accomplished.

There will be a closer study, perhaps, of the specific problems of Manatee County, and a greater realization, it is to be hoped, of state responsibility for the orderly transition from segregation.

This could be useful—especially the latter. The governor complained that the state was not involved early enough in the court proceedings—but this sprang precisely because the state did not involve itself at any primary stage in the conditions which produced the proceedings. The notion, prevalent in the South, that the state has no other function than to protect the counties and local school boards against the federal courts, when their own inaction has made them liable to judicial process, may be

practical politics, but it is not good government.

The immediate issue in Bradenton was, as in so many places, the forced busing of students to achieve racial balance. The concept is a thorny one, and the bus has become a kind of symbol or imposed authority, a federal juggernaut under which the defenders of the neighborhood school are crushed. In plain fact, the school bus is a great fact of American education in the suburbs and rural districts, an efficient substitute for the one-room schoolhouse and a most useful device in any area where the school population is relatively scattered. The real question is not the bus, but who rides it, and where.

This last question cannot be answered easily in many cases. In the vast urban ghettoes of the North balance cannot always be achieved by any reasonable degree of cross-busing, and the idea of black control of black neighborhood schools—reverse segregation—has set up new obstacles to integrated school systems. But, admitting all the complexities, admitting the need for improving the quality of education generally as a prime target, and recognizing that the neighborhood school is only one facet of the problem of the neighborhood as a whole, the practical and legal requirement for real progress toward integration persists.

The process may be delayed, frictions may be exacerbated, by such performances as that of Gov. Kirk, but it cannot be halted or reversed.

## A Weathervane Choice on Trade

For more than a year Mr. Nixon has wavered between sectional special-interest demands for trade protection, and the broader national interest in freer trade. Now—in the textile dispute with Japan—he is at his administration's first moment of truth on this critical issue. If he caves in to his political creditors in Southern textile states, he will be beckoning a protectionist wave that will probably sweep far beyond textiles and that also will probably doom his own trade bill. A major trade war is regarded by experts as a real possibility. If, on the other hand, he takes advantage of the moderate option open to him, his administration stands a good chance of riding out the rough trade storms ahead.

In the campaign Mr. Nixon promised Strom Thurmond to limit imports of man-made and woolen textiles from Japan, and upon election he dispatched his Commerce Secretary to Tokyo (and other East Asian points) to make this promise good. But Japan, its government more nationalistic and its legislature more textile-minded than at any time since the war, dug in its heels. The mood grew intolerably bitter on both sides and progress seemed completely balked

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Surprising Indecision

Much has happened since the United States contracted to sell eight F-5 jet fighter planes to the friendly and moderate government of King Idris in Libya a year ago. The king has been deposed by military officers who have canceled American base rights in that country, allied themselves closely with the United Arab Republic and made Libya one of the most vociferous champions of military confrontation with Israel.

The United States has sharply criticized France for selling 110 warplanes to the new Libyan regime and has strongly urged all nations to refrain from further escalating

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French Move on Indochina

Paris expects Peking to reject the French proposal on Indochina. And, without the agreement of China, the French proposal loses any chance of success. Several specialists consider that Peking is eager to prolong a situation in Southeast Asia which is proving very embarrassing for the Soviet Union and which can create additional difficulties for President Nixon. But on the other hand, no sufficiently clear indication exists permitting the conclusion that Communist China intends to cause a world conflict starting from Southeast Asia...

Yet it is specified in Paris that France launched its idea only after making encouraging contacts with the three countries of former Indochina. If it abstained from consulting the big powers, the United States and Britain in particular, it was to better underscore the independence of its move and facilitate approaches. It is, moreover, recalled that it took much time in late 1953 and in early 1954 to get the first Geneva

\* \* \*

In view of the tightening relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and Cairo's growing dependence on Moscow, the United States must aid Israel to a greater extent. It is to be hoped that the Americans will draw the logical conclusion from the political situation in the Middle East.

—From Omer (Tel Aviv).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 14, 1895

WASHINGTON—The House Peace resolution has reached the Senate and was referred immediately to the Foreign Relations Committee. However, there will be no action taken until Senator Knox, who is in poor health, is able to attend the meetings. Senator Knox wants to amend the resolution so as to include a statement of American policy, others favor a simple declaration ending the war.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1925

ST. PETERSBURG—Just now the topic of conversation in government spheres is the possibility of Russian intervention in the war between China and Japan. In this connection it is rather significant that great activity is being displayed by the Siberian authorities on the Amur frontier. As a matter of fact, Russian forces are moving back and forth throughout the entire area.



'Look at the Bright Side—At Least None of Us Is Pregnant!'

## Elegy for a Country Church

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the great joys of England, and surprises, is the survival of rural villages undispersed by the Industrial Revolution or the population curve or even the automobile. A few miles from a main road, among the farms, one comes upon a small church—a village with a sense of historical identity, the sort of place whose eccentricities Miss Jane

Margle would enjoy.

Fifteen miles northwest of London there is a village called Stewkley. Its distinction, the center of its identity, is a Norman church built around the year 1140. The characteristic square Norman tower has strange elongated arches at the top, and Patrick O'Donovan of the Observer wrote that the church was "decorated with a barbaric splendor of zigzag carvings and grotesque heads."

There is a fair chance that, a few years from now, the Stewkley church and the rest of the village will be buried under the asphalt of an airport runway. For Stewkley is in one of four areas now being considered for London's third airport, and on the basis of what is called economics, some think it is the likeliest choice.

### Formal Hearings

A commission headed by a High Court judge, Sir Eustace Roskill, is holding a massive inquiry into the question of the best site for the new airport. After months of preliminary work the commission is now holding formal hearings in a London hotel basement. It hopes, but only hopes, to make its recommendation by the end of this year.

Roskill and his colleagues have enlisted in their task that tool of modern social science, cost-benefit analysis. They have intricate studies showing how much it would cost the business traveler to get from each proposed airport site to London, how many sheep would no longer be able to graze, how expensive it would be for the villagers to escape the hell of airport noise, and so forth.

In these calculations the cost of destroying the Norman church at Stewkley is put at \$122,400. That is the face value of the parish insurance policy, which covers only the church roof. Balanced against the advantage of proximity to London in the Roskill commission's computers, the figure for the church will not outweigh very many tired businessmen.

Here we have an example of the painful inadequacy of modern economics to measure the things that make life worth living. Only a few economists, such men as J. K. Galbraith and E. J. Mishan, have criticized their dismal science for assuming that economic growth is always a good thing.

But some things really cannot be measured. What is a Norman church of unusual design worth to a country? Such questions are beyond the range of statisticians, even perhaps beyond the ordinary head-counting calculations of politicians in a democracy.

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For example, it may well be that many village people would like an airport in their area, for the prosperity they think it would bring. A union leader at one of the possible airport sites said: "Pubs, shops, dance halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys mean a damn sight more than a Norman church."

But a civilized country may decide that there are essential values other than prosperity for the largest number. A Socialist government of Britain, after all, spends millions in support of ballet and opera and theater that only a relative handful can actually see.

The theory is that the national life benefits in nonmaterial ways.

The desire to keep Stewkley and its church intact—and other villages, other churches—is not just middle-class cultural paternalism. Nor is it sentimentalism that makes so many people, nowadays, put the newspaper down in pain when they read that some other work of man or nature must be destroyed for the sake of progress.

If there are no more villages, and no more flint churches, those planeloads of American tourists may go elsewhere in their search for an imagined repose. If air-craft noise and elevated highways assault daily life in London, it will not be London any more. The same time they want more economic progress at home. They will work with us only when doing so serves one or more of these three objectives."

Richard Nixon came of political age in the coldest of the cold war years. The Soviet-American antagonisms he felt then still feel, though a man's view of them cannot fail to be altered from the prospect of the Oval Office in the White House. But, fundamentals are fundamentals.

## The Nixon Philosophy

### Arms and the Man

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—It has now been 13 years since a young and obscure Harvard lecturer in a book that was to make him famous, wrote these sentences:

"The notion that armaments are the cause and not the reduction of conflict is not new. It has been the basis of schemes of disarmament throughout history; it was the rationale of all the disarmament conferences in the Twenties and Thirties. Nevertheless, it is open to serious doubt."

The author, of course, was Henry A. Kissinger and the book "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy." One of its readers was Richard Nixon and the reading was one of the factors that led him to put Kissinger at his right hand in the White House 15 months ago. Most important, much of the Kissinger thinking coincided with Mr. Nixon's own evolving ideas. Perhaps this is nowhere more the case than in foreign policy all the factors of modern society, political, economic and military. None is viewed, or used, in isolation.

To understand President Nixon's approach to the strategic arms negotiations (SALT), which relate to much more than simply holding down arms expenditures and/or seeking to prevent the nuclear arms race from moving into a new and more dangerous plane with the deployment of multiple warheads and anti-missile defense systems.

In his worldwide foreign policy report on Feb. 18, the President said that "we are under no illusions" about the problems of what he has termed "an era of negotiation," in part because "we know there are enduring ideological differences."

He went on to say that "we will deal with the Communist countries on the basis of a precise understanding of what they are about in the world, and thus of what we can reasonably expect of them and ourselves." And he added that "we did not invent the inter-relationship of international events such as arms control and political issues. It is a fact of life because 'political issues relate to strategic questions.'

### Arms Superiority

The President long has been an exponent of military superiority, in that at 1967 speech, for example, he said: "Because the primary Soviet goal is still victory rather than peace, we must never let the day come in a confrontation like Cuba and the Mideast where they, rather than we, have military superiority."

The facts of life forced him to substitute "sufficiency" in nuclear arms for "superiority," but the old worry, the old suspicion, remains in the Nixon mind. In his world report in February, he said that "the growing strategic forces on both sides pose new and disturbing problems." That his concern is chiefly about the growing Soviet nuclear arsenal, begun after Nikita Khrushchev's humiliation over Cuba in 1962, is really what Mr. Nixon meant can be deduced from his next sentence in that report:

"Should a president, in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of the certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

Many of those outside government, and some inside, who are highly knowledgeable about the arms race disagree with this presidential worry. They contend that the United States, with its three nuclear weapons systems (land-based missiles, submarine-based missiles and long-range aircraft), is in no such danger of Soviet nuclear blackmail.

The point, however, is that it is President Nixon, not his critics, who makes American policy. And the logic of his views leads him in the direction of high caution in approaching the Vienna conference.

"We must insure that all potential aggressors," said the President, "see unacceptable risks in contemplating a nuclear attack or nuclear blackmail, or acts which could escalate to strategic nuclear war, such as a Soviet conventional attack on Europe."

It is far more difficult to divine the motivations of the men in the Kremlin who make the decisions on what their delegation will do in Vienna. The evidence is conclusive that in many respects their views are a collective mirror image of Mr. Nixon's.

## Apollo Sets Moscow Grumbling

By Harry S. Schwartz

The Apollo-13 shot to be scheduled in April, rather than earlier this year as NASA would have preferred.

Nevertheless, the Soviet grumbling is a reminder that while the American people may have become blasé about moon flights, there is still enormous interest in the entire world. And the success of Apollo-11 and 12 did much to bolster the American world image and to repair the damage the space triumph inflicted during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

But the real root of Soviet unhappiness is probably the fact that Moscow would have liked to reach the moon first. Certainly, Soviet leaders would have been enormously helped in celebrating the Lenin Centennial if Soviet cosmonauts were now heading for the moon. An ideal schedule for the anniversary was almost exactly at the hour that the Soviet event for those of Moscow's citizens who heard the news from Cape Kennedy.

The second day of the Apollo-13 flight was Cosmonaut Day in Moscow, the annual celebration of the anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's entry into history as the first man to orbit the earth. The fact that three American astronauts were streaking toward the moon could not help but spoil Cosmonaut Day 1970.

But history has worked out very differently from the pattern Nielsen S. Khrushchev envisaged when he began the space race back in 1957. And the available evidence suggests the Soviet leaders have been unable to decide what their

reaction should be to the new situation created by the dazzling American lunar triumphs.

The two extreme choices before them are clear. They might have decided to recycle their efforts and send Soviet astronauts to the moon as quickly as possible. Or they might have decided to end the space race by embarking upon a closely integrated program of joint space and lunar exploration with the United States.

But the evidence to date is that Moscow has been unable to decide on either extreme. It has made no visible major progress since Apollo-11 toward sending Soviet cosmonauts to the moon, nor has it shown any real new interest in space cooperation with the United States.

But while the policy debate continues in Moscow, Apollo-13 gets nearer to the moon. Soviet propaganda suffers ever new blows from U.S. lunar exploration capability.

And Soviet scientists become increasingly bitter about being shut off from the most exciting new field of science in the last third of the 20th century: the deciphering of the moon's history by studying lunar soil and rocks brought back here to earth.

## Letters

### Sex Legislation

Guatemala's new, transitional, compromise abortion law may turn out to have been a mistake. However, the way it was drafted and passed could remind Americans that the Danes are politically much more mature than we are. The government, press and public moved from received ideas about abortion to understanding how a change in the law might affect particular children, women and men. Us-Macht but beautiful.

We cannot yet approach sexual legislation with Danish skill. But even if the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, which Nixon had planned to be the biggest ideological event in Soviet history, the Lenin Centennial.

Certainly American psychological One may doubt that the United States government is sufficiently Machiavellian to have been able to plan in advance the timing of Apollo-13 so as to give it maximum effectiveness. Foraging, which Nixon had planned to be the biggest ideological event in Soviet history, the Lenin Centennial.

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**Man****Admitted 'Everything They Asked'****Newsman Convicted in Athens Tells of Torture in Letter**

By John L. Hess

PARIS, April 13 (UPI)—A mother, Mrs. Denise Starakis, brought her son and three daughters home to her native Vendée after the war. Under French law, the children automatically became French citizens.

The reporter, 28-year-old Jean Starakis, denied before a military tribunal last week that he had participated in bombings or even in political activities in Greece. The prosecution demanded a life sentence.

The French Foreign Ministry is understood to have made several informal approaches to the Greek government on Mr. Starakis's behalf. A Gaullist deputy from the Vendée, the department of France where the Starakis family lives, has twice flown to Athens, and the International Red Cross has intervened on his behalf.

Mr. Starakis was born in Athens of a French mother and a Greek father, a submarine officer who was killed during a clandestine British operation off the Greek port of Piraeus in 1942. The

**Greek Regime Fires Blasts At Its Critics**

ATHENS, April 13 (UPI)—Greece stoked its growing quarrel with its European neighbors today with verbal attacks on West Germany, Scandinavia and the Council of Europe's Human Rights Commission.

One statement issued by Premier George Papadopoulos's regime said a commission report on alleged Greek police torture of political prisoners was "a mockery of every concept of justice and morality" and justified Greece's decision to quit the Council of Europe.

In another statement, the regime blasted West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers for criticizing the verdict and sentences in the recent sedition trial and said Greece would not tolerate such "interventions from any other foreign government."

The Human Rights Commission report was published last December at a Council of Europe meeting that had planned to vote on whether to allow Greece to remain in the council.

Greece, however, quit the council before the meeting started. The commission had investigated Scandinavian charges of torture by Greek police.

"The report was compiled in a forced and hasty fashion, without due examination of the evidence, without verification of witnesses' statements and with the intention of issuing a decision unfavorable to Greece," the Athens regime's statement said.

The commission's report, which cited 213 cases of alleged torture, will be discussed at a meeting of the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on Wednesday.

"The report is, per se, a mockery of every concept of justice and morality and it fully justifies the decision Greece was compelled to make last December [to quit the council]," the regime said.

Democracy bore no relation "to the chaotic conditions and socialist misfortune prevailing in the countries" that oppose Greece, the statement declared.

The feud with West Germany grew out of the conviction in Athens of 27 persons and their sentencing to long prison terms on charges of sedition, planting bombs and distributing anti-regime leaflets. Mr. Ahlers said yesterday that the sentences were "severe" and that West Germany would confer with other European countries about relations with Greece.

The regime's statement said Greece would not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs and was "not interested in what Herr Ahlers says."

**Nonaligned Club Bars 2 Cambodias From Conference**

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 13 (UPI)—Fifty nonaligned nations today excluded from their conference both Cambodian delegations, one representing deposed head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other the regime of Gen. Lon Nol.

A closed-door meeting of delegation heads—many of them national foreign ministers—decided to form a special five-man committee to consider the rival Cambodian claims. The committee includes delegates from Algeria, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Guinea and Tanzania.

Before the committee was set up, India and Ceylon warned against recognizing claims from the governments in exile. Both countries praised Prince Sihanouk and his contribution to the cause of nonalignment, but said backing the prince would amount to interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs.

This viewpoint is expected to prevail in the conference, which opened today, but opposition from left-leaning countries may delay a decision.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told the inaugural session that the nonaligned club should convert itself into a trade union of the world's poor nations. He noted a poor nation cannot stand up to pressure from more powerful states, but "as a combined group, we can meet the wealthy nations on very different terms."

**Rhodesia Cabinet Sworn-In Change**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 13 (UPI)—Rhodesia's first cabinet under the country's new republican status was sworn in today, with one change—Roger Hawkins, a mining expert, as minister of transportation and power.

Aside from Mr. Hawkins, a 55-year-old bachelor who came from Liverpool, England, in 1926, the cabinet remains as it was on March 2, when Rhodesia declared itself a republic.

The former Transport Minister, Brig. Andrew Dunlop, a founding member of the ruling Rhodesia Front party, chose not to stand for re-election, because of ill health.



Associated Press  
London hippies congregating around their favorite symbol, the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus.

**Piccadilly's Flower Children Face Spring-Cleaning Squad**

By Hugh A. Mulligan

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Once again in Piccadilly Circus the city fathers have tried to wash those hippies right out of their square.

With bleak spring barely breaking over the winged statue of Eros, the hippie citadel, the cleansing department of the City of Westminster turned up with a water wagon and road sweepers to flush out the tiny traffic island in the heart of London.

"We shall not be moved," sang the uni-sex chorus, decked out in ringed maxi-coats and floppy Trilby hats from which protruded uniformly long locks of curly hair. But the first splash of the hose across the paving stones dictated a more prudent policy.

The flower folk vacated the steps of the statue with, for the most part, good-natured jibing and jeering.

**Water Wounds**

"Spied kilts, water wounds," shouted a blonde girl in velvet elephant-leg trousers and a ruffled, lace collar.

"Go wash yer bloody necks," answered a cleaner.

Sculptor Sir Alfred Gilbert called his statue "the angel of Christian charity" when it was unveiled in 1893. Londoners long ago called it Eros, and the hipsters adopted it as their own.

The first signs of spring bring hippies flocking to the fenced-in little island at the famous crossroads. By the hum-

**Cut in New Estimates****Postwar Biafra Starvation Toll Could Be as High as 50,000**

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT)—A maximum of 50,000 people died of starvation in the former territory of Biafra after the end of the Nigerian civil war last January, experienced professional observers believe.

This conclusion, reaching here from the Nigerian capital of Lagos, contrasts with widespread reports that starvation deaths in the Biafran enclave after the war may have numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

The nutritional situation in the area has been studied recently by groups of private specialists from the United States, including Quaker and Lutheran church groups. The administration here is known to accept their estimates as plausible.

Dr. George Lythcott, associate dean of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, said in an interview last week that there was "clear progress" in the postwar nutrition program. Dr. Lythcott, who returned Wednesday from his latest visit to the former enclave, agreed that the death count could not have exceeded 50,000.

The precise number of people who died from malnutrition will never be known. Nigeria does not have a death registry and many deaths may have occurred in isolated villages or in the bush. Specialists agree, however, that the toll was between 20,000 and 50,000.

The figure of 50,000 is accepted as the maximum possible, based on population studies undertaken during the period following the collapse of Biafra. Wartime reports had put the number of deaths from starvation at about a million people.

Data from Lagos indicated that 2,000,000 people in and around the former Biafran enclave are receiving emergency food distributed by the Nigerian Red Cross from stocks contributed mostly from abroad.

When the war ended last January, the population in the enclave was calculated at about 3,000,000. The total is believed to have remained at this level.

As the war ended, estimates showed about 1 million persons were suffering from malnutrition

**Delight or Despair****Many a U.K. Pulse Pounds—It's Budget Day**

By John M. Lee

LONDON, April 13 (NYT)—"The British budget is no longer one of the great events of Western civilization," an American economist said recently, "but it's still interesting, and it has its own mystique."

The British, under the influence of Lord Keynes, have long doted on these selective changes in taxes and government spending for what was considered to be skillful economic management.

Tomorrow is Budget Day in Britain, a national feature like Royal Ascot or the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. In the United States, the budget is a bore to the average American. In Britain, the budget brings to almost everyone instant delight or despair.

It is the annual budget message that raises or lowers excise taxes and thus prices on cigarettes, drinks, gasoline and other goods. Purchase (sales) taxes on thousands of consumer items are also affected, and the budget often changes corporate tax rates, some times income tax rates and also installment buying regulations.

Thus, a pint of beer costing 25 cents at lunch tomorrow could cost a penny less tomorrow night. New cars requiring a 40 percent down payment might be easier to buy on Wednesday morning.

It is through the cumulative effect of dozens of such changes that

the government not only raises revenue and redistributes income but also seeks to stimulate or restrain the economy. The budget is the traditional centerpiece of British economic management.

The British, under the influence of Lord Keynes, have long doted on these selective changes in taxes and government spending for what was considered to be skillful economic management.

Another increasingly important factor in economic management has been the behavior of wages as an element both of industrial costs and consumer demand. After a period of relative moderation in wage increases, the government has recently abandoned efforts at wage control, and pay settlements have soared. The budget must thus be considered in combination with the money supply and with wages.

In addition, the budget stands at the center of this country's political life. Tomorrow's will be the last budget before a general election. Whether the Labor government is reelected could well depend on the voters' reaction to budget

a substantial balance of payment surplus. The government's own surplus and the slowing of public expenditure growth have made a major contribution.

Police said the crew told them they spotted the bomb-like object when the nets were hauled in last night in waters off the Erholme islands east of Bornholm. The crew cut a hole in the trawl and got the bomb back into the sea, but the skipper and one crew member apparently were burned later when handling the contaminated trawl.

**University Youth Center Closed****Use of Children in Sex Study Shocks Berlin**

BERLIN, April 13 (NYT)—It was disclosed last week that West Berlin schoolchildren ranging in age from 8 to 14 were encouraged by scientists of the city's Free University to undress and enact scenes of sexual intercourse.

The discovery of the sexual experiments and of pro-Communist indoctrination of children by members of the university's Institute of Psychology shocked the public and the city administration. The disclosure came when records kept by the scientists since last summer were conveyed to political parties and to West Berlin newspapers.

Mr. Moynihan told newsmen that NATO's Committee on Environmental Problems adopted an air-pollution program today which represents the first attempt to control pollution on an international basis.

He said the air-pollution program, with special studies in Ankara and Frankfurt, will develop specific criteria for measuring pollution and will make recommendations on how to make the air cleaner.

Mr. Moynihan said the difference between the NATO program and those made earlier by individual nations was that the alliance project aimed at combating future sources of pollution, particularly in urban areas.

"You can't have a controller program based on today's problems. You have to know what the situation is going to be years hence," he said.

What shocked most was that parents had not been asked for consent and had, as a rule, not even known that their children attended sessions in the Red Free

Students Barred

He told a parliamentary session Thursday that he had, in addition, barred six psychology students involved in the activities from all kinds of youth work and said he expected a full explanation from the university.

Apparently the psychologists were influenced not just by Marx and Freud but also by the works of the late Wilhelm Reich.

The revival of his doctrines comes at a time of vigorous attempts at reforming traditional educational concepts. Groups of young parents, mostly intellectuals, artists and liberals, have formed

**German Trawler Nets Gas Bomb; Skipper Burned**

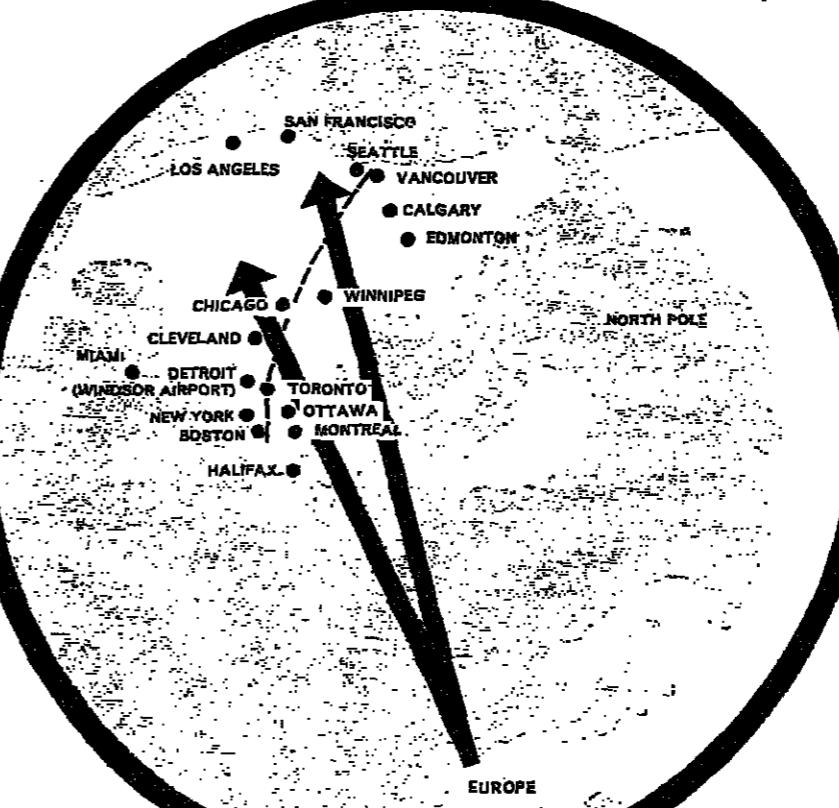
ROERNE, Denmark, April 13 (AP)—The skipper of a West German fishing vessel was in a hospital here today with burns after the trawler hit a bomb-like object in Baltic waters where thousands of German mustard gas bombs were dumped after World War II.

Police said the crew told them they spotted the bomb-like object when the nets were hauled in last night in waters off the Erholme islands east of Bornholm. The crew cut a hole in the trawl and got the bomb back into the sea, but the skipper and one crew member apparently were burned later when handling the contaminated trawl.

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## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

## FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1970

Page 7

**Burns Intensifies Effort in Monetary Diplomacy**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ASEL, April 13 (NYT).—The United States is intensifying its monetary diplomacy, trying to further European cooperation to keep the dollar out of trouble this year.

Arthur F. Burns made his first European trip as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to report considerable means are at hand to finance an expected balance-of-payments deficit this year.

One of the points he is understood to have made is that central banks of the other industrialized nations now have large absorptive capacity to build up dollar balances.

The forum for the discussions on managing the U.S. deficit was the regular monthly meeting of central bankers from the major Western countries at the Bank for International Settlements, a three-day meeting that ended today.

**Secretary Maintained**

A key function of the Basel sum, over which the strictest secrecy is maintained, is to isolate monetary maladies and prescribe remedies.

A new U.S. official settlements deficit is being forecast for this year. In assessing the magnitude, experts both here and in Paris, with the figure of \$3 billion.

The official settlements yardstick measures the balance of payments flows out of or into national reserves. Because of high U.S. interest rates and active withdrawals of dollars from Europe by U.S. banks, the official settlements account have been in surplus for the past 18 months.

**New Problem Posed**

This came about even while the overall balance of payments accounts—measuring everything a country spends overseas such as wages, aid, or tourism against anything that comes in from overseas—have been in large deficit.

It is the turnaround in the official settlements account, from surpluses to deficits, that poses the new problem of financing, to which Mr. Burns addressed himself yesterday.

Although last year Europeans were complaining about a shortage of dollars, mainly a result of the S. bank withdrawals, this year they are starting to complain about possibly being forced to hold too many dollars.

**Key Currency**

So long as the dollar remains the key currency in a system in which all countries benefit, the Europeans have really little choice but to build up their dollar balances.

The United States, for its part, is pledged to reduce the inflation that assures the dollar outflows.

With U.S. interest rates moving down, some of the dollars are starting to return to Europe.

To finance any deficit this year the United States has:

- The \$1 billion of gold it was able to add to its reserves during 1969 because of the official settlements surplus.
- Some \$3.38 billion of convertible currencies as of Feb. 28.
- The \$619 million of Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund, the new "paper gold" monetary authorities created last year.
- A \$2.3 billion reserve position in the IMF.
- Short-term dollar credits outstanding with deficit countries that can now be repaid.

One of the U.S. aims this year will be to get the IMF to allow dollars to come back into the fund and to get borrowers to concentrate drawings on currencies of surplus countries. This would also help alleviate some of the strain on the dollar.

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**EEC Unit Asks Target Date On Economic, Monetary Pact**

BRUSSELS, April 13 (Reuters).—The Common Market Executive Commission has called on the EEC Council of Ministers to adopt a broad timetable for European economic and monetary union before negotiations with Britain begin this summer, informed sources said here today.

In a confidential document sent to the council and circulated here, the commission said that fun-

damental decisions on monetary union were needed to get the entry talks started under the best conditions and give them the greatest chance of success.

The commission called for the adoption of a target date for completion of the plan—the commission's own date being 1973—and on the dates when major decisions should be taken.

The council should also rule on the commission's suggestion that 1972 be adopted as the starting date for the second stage of the gradual harmonization of economic policies and the beginning of monetary union, the document said.

Agreement was also needed on measures to begin solving the community's agricultural surplus problem as "indispensable" evidence that the Six meant to regain control over their farm spending, the document added.

The commission stressed that the key to the community's future development is economic and monetary union.

It repeated its view made known last month that monetary and economic union would make it easier for Britain to join by enabling it to reach a growth rate high enough to absorb the cost of contributing to farm spending.

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Short-term rates will probably fall one point between now and the end of the year, and further cuts in the prime rate are also quite possible, he forecast.

He said the economic pre-emptive of last month's prime rate reductions will automatically delay the next round of cuts, but added that he would be surprised if these did not occur before the end of the year.

Mr. Rockefeller said it is hard to see long-term rates in industrial and municipal bonds declining in the same period due to pent-up demand pressures.

Speaking at a press conference here on arrival for a week's visit, he said it is the policy of the revolutionary government to find solutions acceptable to both parties.

But he warned of drastic measures if the companies do not recognize Libya's rights, and said the outcome of the current talks between his government and the 21 Western oil companies operating here will be known shortly. The talks, begun in February, compensated prices for Libyan crude oil.

In Kuwait, the Arab Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' new Libyan secretary-general said AOPEC is going ahead with plans to operate a tanker fleet early next year.

Suhar Sa'adawi told a press conference yesterday that the organization would also build a dry dock in the Persian Gulf area which was expected to be one of the biggest in the world.

In reply to questions, Mr. Sa'adawi reiterated AOPEC's "complete support" for Libya on price negotiations.

AOPEC members could, if necessary, take joint action against firms refusing to respond to Libya's "legitimate demands," he said. This could take the form of prohibiting, or refusing to renew, any contract or agreement with such companies, he said.

**No Nationalization On Oil Envisaged, Libya Announces**

ALGIERS, April 13 (Reuters).—Libyan Oil and Mines Minister Azeddin El-Mabrouk said Libya does not envisage nationalizing foreign oil companies at present.

Speaking at a press conference here on arrival for a week's visit, he said it is the policy of the revolutionary government to find solutions acceptable to both parties.

But he warned of drastic measures if the companies do not recognize Libya's rights, and said the outcome of the current talks between his government and the 21 Western oil companies operating here will be known shortly. The talks, begun in February, compensated prices for Libyan crude oil.

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**IDEOLOGY ASIDE**—Ford Motor chairman Henry Ford II (right) meets Soviet Automobile Industry Minister Alexander Tarasov. Mr. Ford also met with State Science and Technology Committee chairman Vladimir Kirillin, at whose invitation the U.S. group came.

**Lack of Initiative Cited****West Losing Interest in Floating Rates**

GENEVA, April 13 (NYT).—Monetary authorities of the major Western nations are losing interest in proposed reforms that would provide for greater flexibility and acceptance.

At the IMF annual meeting in Washington last September, Pierre-Paul Schwellenbach, managing director, ordered the IMF's executive directors to study flexibility and come up with recommendations that would be submitted to ministers.

The hope was to make it easier for countries to adopt realistic exchange rates. The experience of the last three years has shown that

central bankers have been divided. Those who have spoken in favor of greater flexibility include Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, and Oskar Emminger, vice-president of the West German Bundesbank.

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**Some Opposed**

On the other hand, the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, under its vice-president for monetary affairs, Raymond Barre, has been strongly opposed.

Under present rules, currencies can move in the exchange markets only up to 1 percent above or below an established parity. Central banks control the currency movements through purchases or sales of dollars.

Those opposed to greater flexibility argue that it would tend to stimulate inflation, cause disruption in commerce and capital markets and undercut EEC efforts to achieve monetary integration.

Some U.S. officials fear that in an inflation-prone world more flexibility would mean most currencies would move downward in value, weakening the competitive position of U.S. exports.

Agreement was also needed on measures to begin solving the community's agricultural surplus problem as "indispensable" evidence that the Six meant to regain control over their farm spending, the document added.

The commission stressed that the key to the community's future development is economic and monetary union.

It repeated its view made known last month that monetary and economic union would make it easier for Britain to join by enabling it to reach a growth rate high enough to absorb the cost of contributing to farm spending.

Short-term rates will probably fall one point between now and the end of the year, and further cuts in the prime rate are also quite possible, he forecast.

He said the economic pre-emptive of last month's prime rate reductions will automatically delay the next round of cuts, but added that he would be surprised if these did not occur before the end of the year.

Mr. Rockefeller said it is hard to see long-term rates in industrial and municipal bonds declining in the same period due to pent-up demand pressures.

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AOPEC members could, if necessary, take joint action against firms refusing to respond to Libya's "legitimate demands," he said. This could take the form of prohibiting, or refusing to renew, any contract or agreement with such companies, he said.

**U.S. Rates to Keep Sliding, David Rockefeller Predicts**

PARIS, April 13 (Reuters).—David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank, said today he expects the decline in U.S. interest rates to be maintained in the coming months.

Short-term rates will probably fall one point between now and the end of the year, and further cuts in the prime rate are also quite possible, he forecast.

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**Axe Houghton Funds**

TOKYO, April 13 (UPI).—The Nixon administration will not seek punitive legislation to curb Japanese textile exports to the United States, U.S. Treasury sources said last night.

The comments followed a five-hour meeting between Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Japanese Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda.

The sources told newsmen that they foresaw "no situation" where the Nixon administration "would sponsor legislation" to stem the flow of Japanese textiles. They suggested the administration is banking on resolution of the problem through continued negotiations for voluntary curbs.

AOPEC members could, if necessary, take joint action against firms refusing to respond to Libya's "legitimate demands," he said. This could take the form of prohibiting, or refusing to renew, any contract or agreement with such companies,



**Market Summary**

April 13, 1970

Most Actives—New York

Vol. 15 stocks, 8,370,000 shares.

Value, 15 stocks, \$1,020,400 shares.

Total stocks, 14, percent.

New York high, low, last, chg.

CNA Finl. 145,000 +29

RCA 90,300 -29

Rich. 80,000 -29

AMK Corp. 62,300 -24

Fly Tiger 72,400 -21%

Am. Motors 67,600 -14

Gulf Oil 65,600 1254

Texaco 59,400 1274

Tun. Int'l. 57,100 274

Kyoto, Del. 52,400 -14

Soc. Finl. 52,000 -29

Ochiltree Pet. 52,000 -29

Volume, 15 stocks, 1,037,400 shares.

Total stocks, 14, percent.

New York high, low, last, chg.

Shares traded, 15,150.

Advanced, 33%; Declines, 97%; Unchanged, 3%.

N.Y. stock index, 48.40 -0.40; Industrial, 38.50 -0.50; Transportation, 38.50 -0.50; Utilities, 38.50 -0.30

S.E.C. finance, 65.41 -0.80.

Most Actives—American

Energy 45,600 -26

Mfg. Elect. 42,100 154

Data Prod. 38,400 154

Corp. Finl. 35,000 154

20,000 154

ARK w/ 28,600 674

28,600 414

Campbell 26,100 154

Work Wear 25,200 14

Apparel total stock sales 2,620,000

Stock sales year ago 5,250,000

Am. stock index 22.50

High Low Close Net Chg.

22.50 22.00 22.07 3.85

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close

35 Ind. 767.14 782.82 782.82 785.84

4.42 1.35 1.35 1.35

30 Ind. 759.22 770.22 770.22 773.22

4.42 1.35 1.35 1.35

45 S&amp;P 261.89 262.27 262.27 262.49

1.92 0.25 0.25 0.25

Standard &amp; Poor's

High Low Close Net Chg.

35 Ind. 287.721 308.823 308.823 320.07

4.42 1.35 1.35 1.35

40 Ind. 272.231 286.583 286.583 300.588

4.42 1.35 1.35 1.35

45 Ind. 301.131 300.588 300.588 300.588

2.24 0.25 0.25 0.25

Total totals are included in the value figures.

**Company Reports**

(Continued from Page 7)

Kendall Co.

First Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 54.5 50.9

Profits (millions) 2.1 2.2

Per Share 0.32 0.34

Clark Equipment Gets

Revolutionary Euro-Credit

PARIS, April 13.—J. Frederick

Bechtel, vice-president of Clark

Equipment Co., said today his firm

has recently negotiated a 5-year,

\$15 million revolving credit with

a group of European banks to

finance expansion plans in France,

West Germany and the United

Kingdom.

Mr. Bechtel said some \$8 million

will be spent on expanding the

construction equipment division

of its plant in Strasbourg, France.

He said that operations outside

North America last year produced

\$224 million in revenue out of the

company's total turnover of \$655.45

million. Profit margins are run-

ning a bit below the 15 to 18 per-

cent rate of return in North

America, but he said he expected

the European rate to shortly equal

that of the home company.

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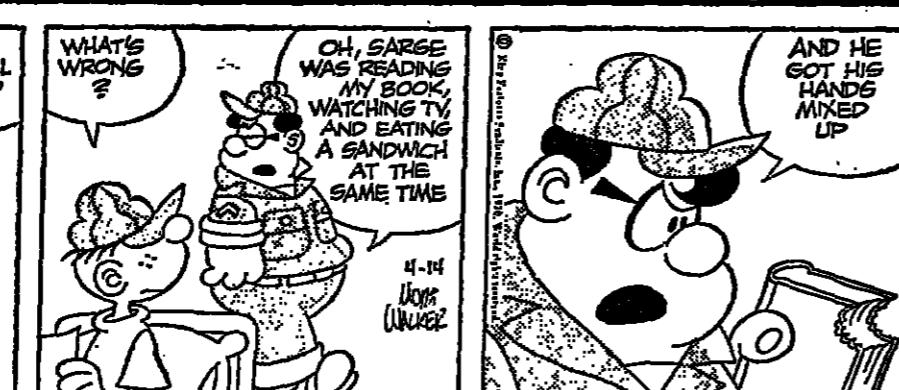
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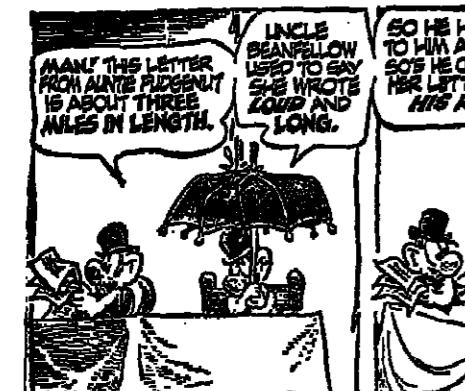
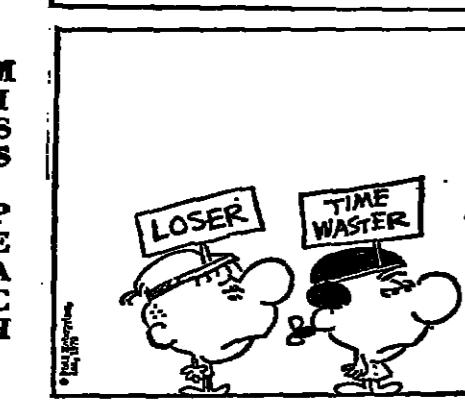
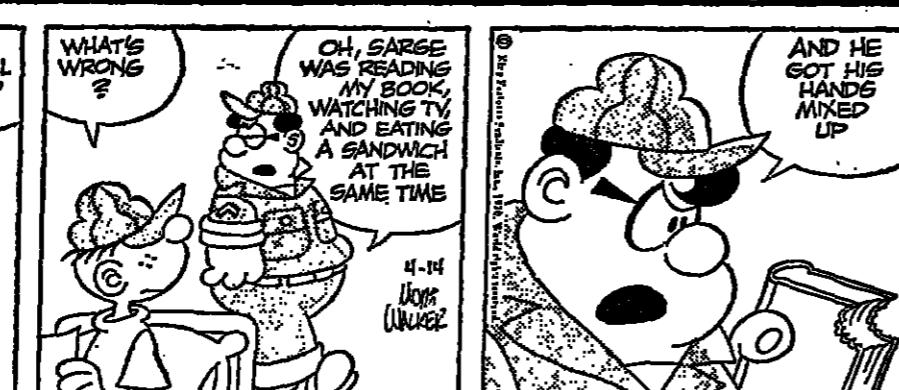
commodity futures markets





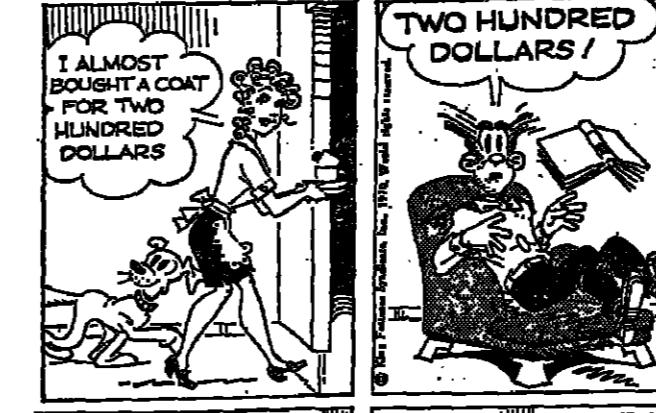


**RIP KIRBY**



**PEANUTS**

## BLONDIE



BOOKS

### WAR IS HEAVEN!

By D. Keith Mano. Doubleday, 226 pp., \$5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHAT D. Keith Mano has been up to in his first three books is nothing less than an attempt to pump fresh plasma into the Christian novel. It's as though, on the death of Flannery O'Connor, someone had to pick up the burning cross and carry it like a flashlight into the mysteries, the swamps of faith. Not necessarily a Southern someone, employing the Gothic as a sort of eschatological pop-art; nor a defrocked dabbler in papal politics; nor a dyspeptic pilgrim dragging himself to distant climes in search of an original sin to excuse his failure of nerve. But a tough-minded young craftsman like Mr. Mano trying to accommodate the modern world as he perceives it to the mysteries as he suspects them. Thus in "Bishop's Progress" (1968) an Episcopal cleric went to a hospital for surgery and confronted Science and Progress—the scalpel applied to the soul. Thus in "Horn" (1969) a white priest had to face up to Black Power. And thus in "War Is Heaven!" a Christ-ridden United States Army sergeant takes on death, salvation, Communism and moral ambiguity.

The war is one of those "many Vietnams" Che Guevara predicted for Latin America. The country is called Camaguey, a military dictatorship trying with the help of United States "advisors" to crush a guerrilla insurrection. One of the advisers is Sergeant Hook, a 28-year-old virgin, a warrior-saint whom even the mosquitoes fear to bite. What Hook seeks on a dangerous patrol to the interior, with reluctant Camagueyans and variously afflicted American irregulars, is not exactly martyrdom, but a way of dying, an end to pride, "a secret coming and going," a closing of the body's inventory and a judgment.

Mr. Mano is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

## Best Sellers

*The New York Times*

An analysis based on reports from more than 150 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in millions and column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week Last Weeks

Week on Sat.

**FICTION**

1 *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, Powys ..... 1 28

2 *Love Story*, Segal ..... 3 1

3 *The Godfather*, Puzo ..... 4 56

4 *A Novel With My Aunt*, Greene ..... 2 11

5 *Mr. Sammier's Planet*, Below ..... 5 8

6 *The Cat That Couldn't Shoot Straight*, Brown ..... 6 13

7 *Deliverance*, Dickey ..... 7 27

8 *The House on the Strand*, De Maurier ..... 8 8

9 *Bitterness in Jericho*, Wiesel ..... 9 20

10 *The Inheritors*, Robbins ..... 10 20

**GENERAL**

1 *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex*, Reuben ..... 1 13

2 *Mary Queen of Scots*, Fynes ..... 2 18

3 *Up the Organization*, Townsend ..... 3 2

4 *The Selling of the President*, 1968, McDonald ..... 4 25

5 *The Complete Bible*, ..... 5 3

6 *The Graham Kerr Cook Book*, ..... 5 17

7 *Buddies and Flourishes*, ..... 6 9

8 *Love and Will*, May ..... 8 8

9 *The Peter Principle*, Peter & Hall ..... 9 48

10 *In Someone's Shadow*, McLean ..... 10 13

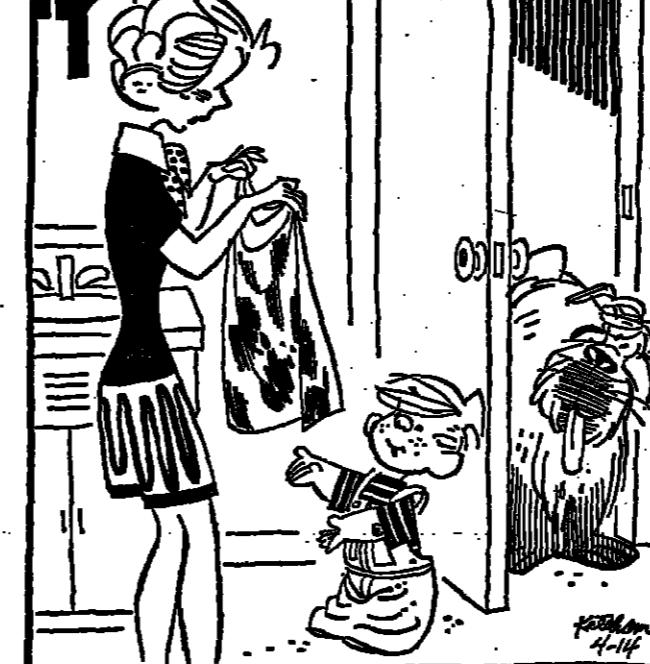
(Figures are for the week ending April 11.)

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	52 Happening at Sutter's Mill
1 River of Scotland	53 Old Hambletonian site
4 Baseball great	55 Wings
7 Give; in Scotland	60 Section of Washington
10 Eva or Magda	62 Remit
12 Haul	63 Retained
14 Food fragments	64 Receiver
15 Delmarva's bay	65 Shell
17 Plane altitude units	67 Through
18 Great Lakes port	DOWN
19 Diamond State	1 Western resort
21 Tree	2 —— for Adano"
22 Gehrig	3 Western park
24 Kind of race	4 Poem
25 Violinist Stern	5 Slander
27 City near Austin	6 —— off Michigan, for one
30 Prefix with plasm and morph	7 Michigan
32 Organize	39 Before
34 Common verb	40 Macaroni
35 Let go	42 Bread end
37 Kindled	43 Hippie event
39 Before	45 Friend —?
40 Macaroni	47 Direction
42 Bread end	48 Inner Prefix
43 Hippie event	49 Sociologist's degree: abbr.
45 Friend —?	50 Negri
47 Direction	51 Oklahoma tribe
48 Inner Prefix	52 Havens
49 Sociologist's degree: abbr.	56 Having more rather
	27 Part of a steam hammer
	28 City S.W. of Moscow
	29 River of Southwest
	30 Saarinen
	31 Location of Severance Hall
	33 Rulers
	35 Bro. or sis. owing to offset
	38 Organ part
	41 Nelson's relative
	44 Done
	46 Cambridge art museum
	50 Gleamed
	51 Seamstress
	52 Pant
	53 Food staple
	54 Exclamation of disgust
	55 Plant product
	57 Certain ref. work
	58 Compass reading
	61 Routes: Abbr.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



I FOOKED YA! THAT'S NOT FROM MY HANDS. IT'S FROM RUFF'S PAWS!

## JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

by HENRY ARNOLD AND JIM O'LEARY

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DUTOO**

4 *With the Clean Air Act*

**THOLC**

5 *— for Adano"*

**ADUMAR**

6 *Western park*

**ENCLAG**

7 *— off Michigan, for one*

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

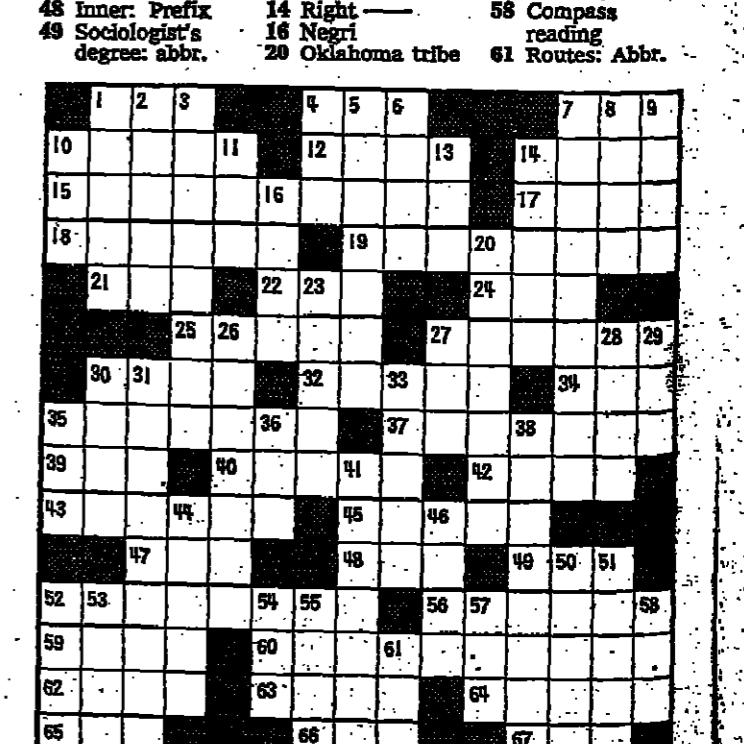
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

"**JOHN LEWIS**"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: PECAN MERCY OBTUSE INVOKE

Yesterday's Answer: There is little to see through it—a MICROSCOPE



# Casper Shoots a 69 to Defeat Littler By 5 Strokes in Masters Playoff

UGUSTA, Ga., April 13 (AP).—Casper fired a three-under-68 and beat Gene Littler, a 26-year-old California, by five strokes in their 18-hole playoff for Masters golf title. Littler fell in the form that enabled him to the tournament lead at 278; he shot a 74, his first round over 70.

With the victory went the winner's check of \$25,000 and the famous jacket that some may be worth as much as \$1,000 in endorsements and exhibition.

Casper, generally acknowledged one of the game's finest putters, ad his beautiful play on the greens to its utmost advantage, a putting seven times over the st 11 holes as he moved out to seven-stroke lead.

Littler, a 39-year-old veteran who's been a golfing companion of Casper's since their boyhood days San Diego, made one mild rally for the huge gallery of about 10,000 that surged and stampeded the Augusta National course. Starting at the 13th, he picked one stroke on each of the next four holes as he registered his only holes on the two par-5 holes while Casper slipped to a couple bogeys.

#### Saving Face

That cut the margin to three strokes, but it was little more than face-saver. Casper ran in birdie into the next two holes and put the match out of reach.

The playoff was forced when the no soft-spoken veterans tied after regulation 72 holes of play at 79. Casper, the third-round leader, had a 71 yesterday and Littler a 70.

It was the 45th career victory for the allergy-prone Casper, who once went on an exotic diet to shed excess pounds, then came back and gained his second U.S. Open championship in a playoff against Arnold Palmer.

Casper, one of golf's three million-dollar winners, put the pressure on Littler from the first shot in the warm, sunny day.

Using a new set of clubs for only the second week, they're an ounce lighter than his old clubs and

Casper said he gets more distance off the tee with them—he outdrove Littler by about 50 yards on the first tee.

#### Four-by Four

He followed with a beautiful second shot that covered the flag all the way and left him a six-footer. Bill ran it in and Littler never had another look at the lead.

Casper picked up a stroke on each of the next three holes for a four-shot advantage after four holes. From then on it was just

a question of whether Littler could save himself from humiliation. He blasted out and two-putted for a bogey.

Bill was in the woods on both the second and third holes, but picked up a stroke on each. On the second, a par-5, he snap-hooked his drive down a deep gully, but threaded his way through the trees and back to the fairway. He put his third in the gallery back of the green, chipped up and sank a four-footer.

Casper drove the fairway, was a trap. It was his fourth hole short of the green in 2, then put successive one-putts.

Casper saved par on the sixth from three feet, birdied the seventh from eight and turned in 33 with a five-shot lead.

#### Spare That Tree

He bogeyed the tenth—and still picked up ground. He was short in 2 and two-putted. But the distance Littler, playing in his 17th Masters, hit a tree on the tee, hit another tree on his second, finally found the fairway on his third, reached the green in 4 and two-putted for a double-bogey 6.

Casper's 15-footer on the 11th made the margin seven strokes. Then things turned around—but only for a little while.

Casper bogeyed the 12th when he missed the green and Littler picked up a two-putt birdie on the 13th. That cut the margin to five.

Another Casper bogey on 14 where he missed the green again, and another two-putt Littler birdie on 15 made the difference only three strokes.

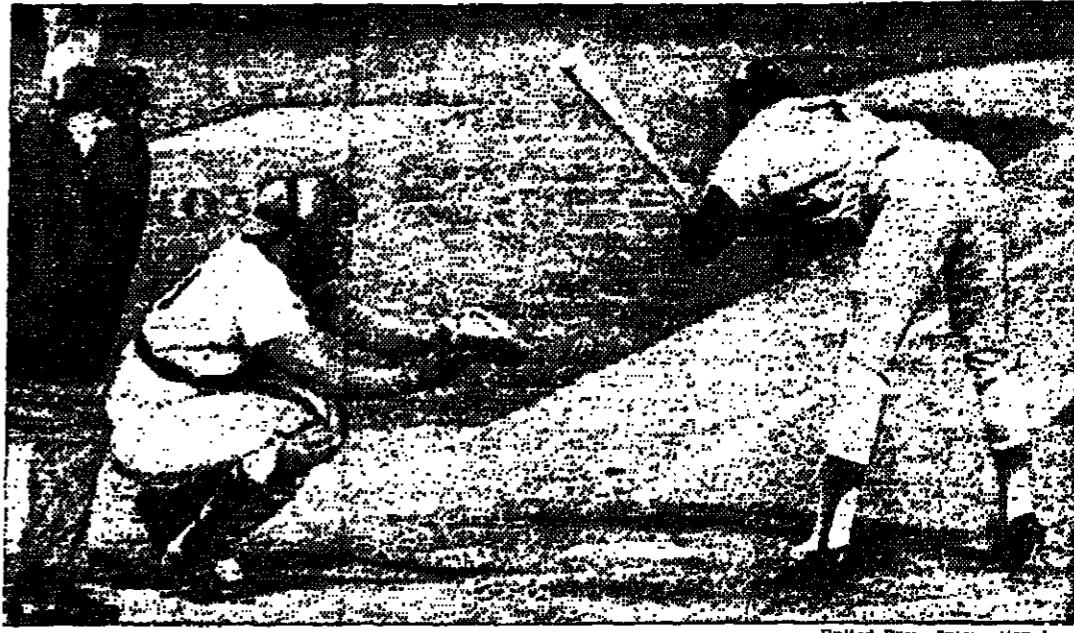
And that's as close as it ever got. The placid, unflappable Casper birdied the next two holes with 10 and 18-foot putts and Littler three-putted the 17th.

That wrapped it up. Littler rolled in a 20-foot putt on the final green for a birdie but it didn't matter.

#### LEADING SCORES

Billy Casper	65-68-68-71 = 272
Gene Littler	67-70-69-70 = 277
Gary Player	64-68-69-70 = 281
Bert Yancey	68-70-72-70 = 281
Tom Watson	68-70-72-70 = 281
Dave Hill	68-67-73-70 = 283
Dave Stockton	68-67-72-70 = 283
Jack Nicklaus	64-65-71-70 = 284
Tom Weiskopf	67-68-70-70 = 285
Chi Chi Rodriguez	68-69-70-70 = 285
Bob Lund	68-70-70-72 = 287
Charles Coody	68-70-70-72 = 288
Bert Green	68-70-71-72 = 288
Don Bradman	68-70-71-72 = 288
Don January	68-70-71-72 = 288
Takashi Kono	68-69-71-74 = 289
Bob Charles	68-70-71-72 = 289
Mike Johnson	68-69-71-72 = 289
Dick Lehr	68-70-71-72 = 289
Orville Moody	68-70-71-74 = 290
Miller Barber	68-70-71-74 = 290
Perry Price	68-70-71-74 = 291
John Cook	68-70-71-74 = 291
Jimmy Barnes	68-70-71-74 = 292
Bob Murphy	68-70-71-74 = 292
Sam Sneed	68-70-71-74 = 292
John Cook	68-70-71-74 = 292
(a) Amateur	68-70-71-74 = 292
	Casper won 18-hole playoff, 68-74.

(a) Amateur. —Casper won 18-hole playoff, 68-74.



United Press International  
TO THE REAR, MARCH.—Reggie Smith of Red Sox backs away from Joe Coleman pitch.

## Dodgers, Expos Score First Victories

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (UPI).—Cloninger received credit for the victory in the opener when Gary Nolan won the nightcap with ninth-inning relief help from Wayne Granger. Rookie third baseman Alan Gallagher of the Giants had seven hits during the double-header.

Indians 2, 4, Yankees 1, 5

Reliever Mike Paul walked Ron Hansen with the bases loaded in the ninth inning to give New York a 5-4 triumph in the second game after the Indians won the opener.

2-1. Paul walked Hansen on a 3-and-2 pitch after the Yankees filled the bases with one out against Dennis Higgins on a single by John Ellis and walks to Danny Cates and Gene Michael.

Reds 2, Cubs 0

Ron Fairly drove in four runs with two homers and a single in the first game and Johnny Bench hit a two-run triple in the second game to lead Cincinnati to 6-5 and 5-2 victories over San Francisco. Bill Grabarkewitz hit a two-run homer.

Middle-inning relief pitcher Tony LaRussa drove in four runs with nine hits to win the second game behind a 15-hitter attack.

Marchal Out of Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13 (UPI).—Juan Marchal, the San Francisco Giants' star right-hander who has been sidelined with an ear infection and an allergy flare-up, was discharged from St. Luke's Hospital yesterday. Marchal will remain in San Francisco while the Giants play the Atlanta Braves this week and may join the team in Cincinnati for a weekend series.

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2-1. Paul walked Hansen on a 3-and-2 pitch after the Yankees filled the bases with one out against Dennis Higgins on a single by John Ellis and walks to Danny Cates and Gene Michael.

Tigers Deny McLain Deal

BALTIMORE, April 13 (AP).—"Ridiculous," said Detroit Tiger manager Mayo Smith when asked about a possible Frank Howard-Denny McLain trade. Smith echoed Tiger vice-president and general manager James A. Campbell's remarks in Detroit.

Smith, reached at Memorial Stadium before the Tigers-Croiles game, commented, "There's nothing to it. It's ridiculous."

NFL Gives Dolphins' First Draft Pick To Colts for 'Tampering' With Shula

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP).—Pro football commissioner Pete Rozelle ruled today that the Miami Dolphins' first-round choice in the 1970 National Football League draft be awarded to the Baltimore Colts because of tampering with the former Colts coach Don Shula, now coach of the Dolphins.

Shula's hiring as head coach and vice-president of the Dolphins was announced Feb. 18.

Rozelle said his office concluded that the Dolphins had violated the tampering provisions of the league rules on three counts.

1—By permitting a third party—not an employee of an NFL team—with their full knowledge to initiate contact with Shula and indicate possible terms if he were to move from the Colts to the Dolphins.

2—By beginning what constituted direct initial negotiations without having contacted the Colts, by confirming to Shula their interest in hiring him and by acknowledging that ownership would be part of the employment agreement.

3—By failing to make direct contact with the Colt ownership or management until Feb. 18, the day the hiring was announced.

NFL's Sunday's Results

Montreal 2, Chicago 6. Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 5. Cincinnati 4, San Francisco 5. Houston 2, Atlanta 4. Los Angeles 6, San Diego 0. Cincinnati 5, San Francisco 5. 2.

Monday's Games

(Not included in standings) San Francisco at Atlanta, night. Cincinnati at Philadelphia, night. Los Angeles at Houston, night. Atlanta at Houston, night. (Only games scheduled)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EASTERN Division

Pittsburgh 3, New York 2. New York 2, Philadelphia 1. St. Louis 2, 3, 4. Philadelphia 3, 4. 1/2. Cincinnati 1, 2, 3. 4. 1/2. Montreal 1, 2, 3, 4. 5. 6.

WESTERN Division

Cincinnati 6, 7. 8. San Francisco 4, 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 1/2. Houston 2, 3, 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491.

